

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF Marion County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF DeWitt County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

MASS CONVENTION

OF THE UNION DEMOCRACY

AND

Conservative Citizens of Indiana,

TO CONSIDER THE CRISIS OF THE COUNTRY.

In compliance with the generally expressed wish of the Democracy of Indiana, the true friends of Constitutional Liberty, the Democratic State Central Committee invite the people of the State, without regard to party affiliations, who desire to "preserve the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," to meet in

MASS CONVENTION

AT

Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 30th day of July.

The object in assembling the people at this time is to take into consideration the new issues which have recently been forced upon the country by the party in power—measures which have no warrant in the Constitution, and which are opposed to the spirit and purposes of our institutions: "wills, in the language of President Polk, "war exists," to insist that its prosecution shall be confined to the policy solemnly set forth by Congress in July, 1861, that it is "not waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," and to assure the Administration that a generous support will be given it, as the representative of the Government, in all necessary, prompt, and vigorous measures to overthrow armed rebellion against the Union, to sustain its legitimate authority and crush out Abolitionism, which is equally hostile to the Constitution as Secessionism.

The Committee are impressed with the necessity of the People assembling en masse at the time proposed, for the following reasons:

1. The Administration, Congress and a recently so-called "Union" Convention held in this State, have failed to announce what are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down the rebellion, and all have failed to even consider, much less condemn, the disunion schemes of the Abolitionists.
2. The so-called Republican-Union Convention failed to repudiate the gross frauds and corruptions proven upon the party in power by Congressional investigating committees of its own appointment.
3. Congress has adopted measures, such as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which, if constitutional, are ill-timed and unnecessary and calculated to create distrust in the minds of the loyal citizens of the border slave States, and the country generally, as to the designs of the Administration.
4. It has proposed to tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate, thus throwing additional burdens upon the productive industry of the non-slaveholding States, at a time, too, when every interest is called upon to contribute all in its power the means necessary for the prosecution of the war.
5. It has encouraged wild schemes of negro philanthropy; establishing free schools for the education of the blacks, supporting runaway negroes in idleness, and in agricultural experiments with negro labor, all at the expense of the People.
6. And in proposing and adopting general schemes of emancipation and confiscation, in clear violation and derogation of the Constitution, inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government solemnly set forth by Congress in July, 1861, against the dictates of humanity and sound political economy, thereby "impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the several States."

In order that the People, the source of power in all constitutional governments, who sincerely desire to perpetuate the Union, as founded and administered by our patriotic fathers, may have the opportunity to condemn these unconstitutional measures; to express their sympathy and their determination to support the Administration in every legitimate effort to crush out treason, "wherever it may rear its head," to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution," and to uphold the rights and institutions of all the States unimpaired; to say to those in authority, the servants of the people, what are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down this rebellion; to condemn fraud and corruption and all unconstitutional, illegitimate and unnecessary measures, calculated to weaken instead of strengthening a love and respect for the Union; to restore a wise, just, pure, equal and beneficent administration of the Government, such as the people desire; and to renew the pledge made by the last Democratic State Convention in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana, "That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States," the Democratic State Central Committee, now ask them to assemble in mass convention.

All who desire to see the stars and the stripes float over every inch of American soil in liberty, fraternity and equality; all who insist that the Government shall have a fixed policy in the prosecution of the war, known to the whole country; all who sympathize with the sixty thousand sons of Indiana who have volunteered and are in the field to defend and maintain the Constitution and the Union, and who wish to see them relieved from their arduous duties and exposure of health and life in defense thereof, by a prompt suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union not only in name but in essence; all who wish to preserve constitutional liberty, and the integrity of the Government under the Constitution, are invited to attend the proposed Convention and co-operate in the attainment of these objects.

While the gallant and patriotic Union men of Kentucky, and other border slave States, have devoted their efforts to preserve the Government as our fathers made it, will not the citizens of Indiana, by their counsel and votes, these patriotic citizens in repelling and rolling back the tide of Southern and Northern treason to the Constitution and the Union? For such a purpose we should assemble, and for such a purpose we should, as we do, invite the co-operation of all good citizens.

Eminent speakers, true and tried patriots, from adjoining States, have been invited and may be expected to address the Convention upon the momentous issues of the day.

By order of the Central Committee.

GEORGE MCCLAT, Chairman.

Gen. Banks and the Negroes.

We see that some of our Republican exchanges are attacking Mr. VOORHIES because he introduced into Congress a resolution of inquiry in regard to the manner in which General Banks treated runaway negroes at the expense of his wounded and suffering soldiers. The facts are these. The following editorial article appeared in the New Albany Ledger of June 7th:

A Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home and accompany the Union army on its retreat across the Potomac, is now on a visit to some of his relatives in Harrison county. Having suffered much, and been imprisoned more than once on account of his Union sentiments, which he never attempted to conceal, and being now an exile, he of course feels exceedingly bitter toward the rebels, and hopes for their speedy and thorough subjugation, and the punishment of the leading traitors. One circumstance occurred during Banks' retreat, not only among the loyal Virginians, but among Union soldiers also. If the gentleman says that in his retreat Gen. Banks furnished Government transportation for negroes who accompanied his army, while the white people—men, women and children—who were fleeing from the rebels, were compelled to walk, and he saw stout negroes riding in Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking.

Such things as this are calculated to produce the most unhappy effect, not only upon the Union people of the rebellious States, but upon our own soldiers; and this gentleman states that the Western troops, particularly, were greatly angered at seeing such partiality manifested for the negro.

On this article Mr. VOORHIES based a resolution instructing the "committee on the conduct of the war" to inquire into the facts therein alleged and report upon them.

Mr. VOORHIES is also justified in his course by the following editorial article taken from the Pittsburgh Post on the same subject:

Many of the men were justly indignant at the fresh trials they were subjected to by reason of this stipulation of "contrabands." The wagons were nearly all driven by colored teamsters and into these vehicles the colored negroes crowded, while the sick and worn out soldiers were compelled to trudge along on foot. If they sought refuge in the ambulances they were driven away by the colored drivers only to see their places occupied by the blacks soon after, or if they attempted to get in without permission from the drivers found themselves kept out by those already in the vehicles. The mules were also taken possession of by the "colored population" who rode along in comfort and safety, sometimes obliging the jaded animals to carry double.

Thus we see our own people were compelled to make this disastrous retreat, many of them in a debilitated condition, while stout, able bodied blacks followed the army quite at their ease. This report comes not from one, but from several, and we only wonder that our soldiers remained so long on being obliged to lag behind subject to the tender mercies of the enemy. Some who belonged to Col. Buckley's, called as they say, the "abolition" regiment, declare they have had quite enough of "contrabands."

In the course of the debate which occurred on Mr. VOORHIES' resolution in the House, Colonel RICHMOND of Illinois, whose high character for veracity has never been questioned, said, "I have heard this same charge made by soldiers."

Now, if with this evidence before the country, the Abolition editors of Indiana think that no investigation ought to be made they are welcome to tell their readers so. We do not think, however, that any honest or sensible man will condemn Mr. VOORHIES on this subject, especially as the 27th Indiana regiment was in that cruel engagement and retreat.

If negroes have become the objects of tender care on the part of an American officer than his sick and wounded soldiers it is time it should be known.

Of course if this or any other resolution had been levied at General McCLELLAN or any other Democrat it would have been instantly acted on by this Abolition Congress and prompt investigation made, but inasmuch as the General whose conduct is to undergo examination is an outright Abolitionist we expect to hear but little if anything further of this matter.

We are assured that private letters from that region confirm these reports, and that the proof can be produced in ample form if the committee on the conduct of the war will enter upon the investigation.

A Card from Hon. W. H. English—Just Sentiments Forbids Stated.

We call attention to the following card from Hon. W. H. ENGLISH in response to a request from some of his old friends in the Second District to again become a candidate to represent them in Congress. Mr. ENGLISH, for three successive terms, represented that District in Congress with marked ability. It will be noticed that in declining to again become the recipient of the confidence of his political friends, he utters some just sentiments upon the present condition of public affairs which are well worthy of consideration by all who sincerely desire the good of the country, and for that reason we call attention to them:

LEXINGTON, IND. June 23, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have but recently returned home, after an absence of six weeks, which will account for my not sooner answering your kind letter of the 6th inst., in which you are pleased to say that I am your choice, and as you believe the choice of the Democracy of your county, to make the race for Congress in this District at the approaching election, and desiring me to state whether I am a candidate for the nomination, or not I accept it if tendered me.

I am deeply impressed by this additional manifestation of confidence and good will on the part of yourselves and that portion of the citizens of your county who you represent, but I must say in reply to your inquiry that I have not at present a moment contemplated being a candidate, and most sincerely and truly do not desire to be.

As to accepting the nomination, if tendered me, I can only say that whilst I appreciate the obligation it rests upon a man holding the relations which I have to the people of this district, to make some sacrifice of personal wishes to a seeming political necessity, when demanded by the united voice of his political friends, still I am not able to see that the circumstances require that I should make the approaching race, and I therefore respectfully decline the use of my name.

It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, whilst seeking or desiring of office, I shall exert wherever of influence I possess to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and speedily suppress the rebellion.

To do that, in my judgment, it is necessary not only to put down secessionism, but that twin monster in iniquity, abolitionism; and this, no matter whether its mischievous doctrines are boldly and openly avowed, or is attempted to be covered up under the specious guise of "Confederacy" and the hypocritical cry of peculiar devotion to the Union.

I am for the restoration of the old Government as it was, leaving the people of the several States to regulate and determine for themselves their domestic institutions as provided by the Constitution, and if any slave State chooses to abolish

slavery, so be it. I shall rejoice to see it. But I earnestly protest against the citizens of the free States being burdened with taxes on account of such negroes, as I do also against their being turned loose, strong as they are, to oppress and cheapen the labor of white men and women, to fill our poor-houses and jails, and demoralize our people. I am for leaving the question of slavery exactly where the Constitution has placed it, a reliable instrument, the Constitution of the United States, which the abolitionists have been warring against for years as "a covenant with death and a league with hell," but which I cling to as the great charter of our liberties, designed for times of war even more than of peace, and which I do not wish to see violated even under the urgent, but exceedingly dangerous, plea of necessity—the tyrant's plea in all ages of the world's history.

Understanding the position I have indicated to be that of the Northern Democracy, and believing sincerely that the restoration of that party to power would most speedily terminate the rebellion, crush out sectional fanaticism North and South, and restore the Government to the brighter and better days of the republic, I feel it to be my duty to stand by them in the approaching campaign. At the same time I have no reproaches for those who have devoted themselves to the cause of the Union, and who have in good faith sided with Republicans and Abolitionists by going into the so-called Union party of Indiana. A few have notoriously done so to save or procure political office, or because of some other selfish motive, I do not know, but actuated by patriotic but I think mistaken views.

I would beg this latter class to remember that there can be no greater blunder than the cry of "no party" by a set of men who have no party, and who have no principles, and who have in good faith sided with Republicans and Abolitionists by going into the so-called Union party of Indiana. A few have notoriously done so to save or procure political office, or because of some other selfish motive, I do not know, but actuated by patriotic but I think mistaken views.

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Enormous Guns.
The Secretaries of the Army and Navy are in search of guns of a size and destructive power truly formidable. They want twenty smooth bore, of fifteen inches caliber, weighing not over 3,000 lbs., and capable of firing at an initial velocity of not less than 1,500 ft. per second, and the same number of rifled guns of twelve inch caliber, about sixteen ft. long, and carrying shot of 500 lbs. at a minimum initial velocity of 1,300 ft. These guns will be tested with 1,000 rounds of powder, weighing one-fourth as much as the shot for the smooth-bore, and one-fifth as much as that for the rifled piece. Should American ingenuity be equal to the demand—as it unquestionably will be—a class of ordnance will be produced which will make still further improvement in iron-clad vessels necessary. The fifteen inch smooth-bore asked for are precisely the size of the Union gun at Fortress Monroe. The rifled piece will be almost twice as the largest hitherto made in this country; and it is with regard to them that the mechanical ingenuity of the country has the noblest opportunity for its exercise.

The Fight Just Commenced.

The sum of a good government was described by that illustrious champion of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, to be a war against a cruel Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another; shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

To these principles the Democracy adhere to-day. They are the fundamental principles of our form of Government. They embody the grand doctrines of equal rights. The recent canvass on the new Constitution has disclosed the enemies of these sound governmental views "still live." The advocates of special and exclusive privileges for the benefit of individuals, instead of throwing open all business to free competition, and to the honest and successful, have been sowing their specious falsehoods broadcast with a success which is a matter of surprise to all who repose confidence, as we do, in the right sense of the masses of the people. It is, however, a matter of course, that if adopted or rejected, this much is certain, sooner or later the people will resume the power of which they have been robbed, and hurl from office those whose constant effort has been to impoverish the masses for the sake of filling their own pockets.

We remember that in a desperate naval engagement, the Captain of the enemy's vessel hailed John Paul Jones and asked him if he had surrendered. The reply was, "We've just begun to fight," and the surrender was on the other side in a few hours. The enemies of the people's rights propound that integratory to day. We tell them "we've just begun to fight," and we shall continue the contest till the grand principle of equal rights is again established on a sure foundation.—Chicago Times.

Special Notice.

30 ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rate for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

NO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED ORGANIZATION, or to those who by an increase of blood from any cause, find themselves obliged to wear a corset, which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old world, and is now being introduced into this country, very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half a dozen different ways, and is sold at a price of 25 cents per bottle, the possession of which every lady should have, as it is a perfect safeguard, and a drug-store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per bottle. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, and of course, it can be procured of any druggist. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents per bottle.

P. O. Box, No. 3333, New Haven, Connecticut.

LECTURES.

IMPORTANT

MEDICAL LECTURES.

D. R. T. TRAIL, of New York, will lecture in Madison Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, at 8 o'clock, in explanation of all medical systems, and in advocacy of Hygienic Medicine, which he claims to be the true basis of all medicine.

His lectures in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, on Hygienic or Drug Medicine, created a profound interest, and have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other languages. He has been the guest of the President, and of the most distinguished men of the world. He has been the guest of the President, and of the most distinguished men of the world.

Admission 10 Cents.

Dr. Trail may be consulted at the Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R. Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

OVER 500,000 ACRES

OF THE

BEST PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMING

LANDS IN THE WEST!

At low prices, on ten years' credit, at five per cent. interest, and the following: The Abolitionists and fanatics, had joined hands and formed a party organization, a great and good man, who still lives in memory, said, in the hearing of the writer of this, as follows, to wit:

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in this country, they will overthrow the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility, and, finally, bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

Happy for the far seeing author of the above, he did not live to see his prediction fulfilled. He now "sleeps his last sleep." But he will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen, while those who believe in a little republicanism, and who are remembered to be cursed by their countrymen and the whole civilized world!

The Stover Fraud.

We understand that Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Hon. Jesse Brown, Loan Commissioner, have informed the Board of Trustees that they will recommend the Legislature of Indiana to redeem all the bonds of the Stover issue.

What business to recommend the Legislature to do this or that in reference to the matter?

"Keep it Before the People."

That the Abolition measures which have recently passed Congress and been approved by the President, such as the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the Hayti-Louisian bill, and the bill for the redemption of the bonds of the Stover issue, are all unconstitutional, and that the same class of men in Congress are united in pressing the passage of general confiscation and emancipation bills.

These Republican Abolitionists, with a few, a very few, honorable exceptions, constitute the Union with Abolition party in Congress and of course represent the same party out of Congress. Such is the character of the so-called "Union" or Fusion party as demonstrated by the domestic institutions as provided by the Constitution, and if any slave State chooses to abolish

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SCALE OF PRICES.
Dress Circle, or Parquet, for a Gentleman..... 50 cents.
For a Lady and Gentleman..... 75 cents.
Each additional Lady..... 25 cents.
Private Boxes to hold six persons..... \$4.00
Royal Box in Private Box..... 15 cents.
Gallery..... 10 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
(LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.)
Will be acted three acts of the elegant Comedy, entitled

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Lady Gay Spanker..... Miss Marion Macarthy.
Dolly Spanker..... Mr. Felix A. Vincent.

To conclude with the Favorite Comedietta of the

BONNIE FISH WIFE.

In which Miss Marion Macarthy will appear in two characters, with songs.

A GRAND PERFORMANCE ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th OF JULY.

77 Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, commence at 8.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews,

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Large Fire-Proof Building,
NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,
Between Main Street and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan 31

WRITING INKS.

CELEBRATED RECORD INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital..... \$300,000.00
Assets..... 121,132.31
Total Assets..... \$321,132.31

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and other property against fire and damage by fire. Losses adjusted and promptly paid in cash.

KILBY PERCIVAL S. AGENT,
Office opposite a Court's Agent.

PIANOS.

Piano-Fortes.